

Amendments to the Drawings:

Formal drawings are submitted herewith which incorporate the changes required by the Examiner. Approval by the Examiner is respectfully requested.

Attachment: Replacement Figures 1-6

REMARKS

Claims 1-5, 17, 22-24, 33, 34, 36-38, 44 and 56 are rejected. Claims 59-105 are withdrawn from consideration. Claims 1 and 59 have been amended. Claim 2 has been canceled. Claims 1, 3-105 are presently pending in the application. Favorable reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

The basis for the amendment of claims 1 and 59 is found at pg. 4, line 21, pg. 6, line 11, pg. 8, lines 16-17, pg. 23, lines 7-9, and Example 1, pg. 31 of the specification as originally filed.

Restriction under 35 USC § 121:

The Examiner requires restriction to one of the following inventions under 35 U.S.C. § 121:

- I. Claims 1-58, drawn to a process, classified in class 427, subclass 558.
- II. Claims 59-105, drawn to a product, classified in class 428, subclass 100, indicating that the inventions are distinct, each from the other because, in the instant case, the product can be made by a different process such as by applying the curable material to one side of the support and applying the interleaving material to the opposite side of the support.

The Applicants confirm the telephone conversation with Ms. Blank on August 31, 2005, in which a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-58. However, Applicants now make the election without traverse.

Claim Objections:

The Examiner has objected to Claim 2 under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicants have accordingly canceled claim 2.

Rejection of Claims 1-5, 17, 22-24, 33-34, 36-38, 44 and 56 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b):

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-5, 17, 22-24, 33-34, 36-38, 44 and 56 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Medwick et al. (US 2002/0176988), as Medwick et al. teaches a process for providing temporary protection for a substrate for handling, the substrate is coated with a functional coating i.e. curable material and an interleaving material which is not in contact

with the curable material by using a blocking layer, and winding the support to produce a gap between the support and the curable material as required by claims 1 and 2, the substrate can be flexible such as a polyethylene terephthalate as required by claims 3-5, the functional coating may be which modifies one or more physical properties of the substrate such as optical, thermal, chemical or mechanical and is not intended to be removed from the substrate during additional processing, the coating can be an electrically conductive coating as required by claims 17 and 22, the coating can be made of silver as required by claims 23-24, the film can be a barrier layer as required by claim 30, the layer can be cured using heat, air flow, uv light or infrared light as required by claims 33-34 and 36-38, the protective layer (interleaving layer) can be a flexible material as required by claim 44, and the functional material is cured as required by claim 56.

Medwick discloses a method and coating for temporarily protecting a substrate or article during shipping, handling or storage by applying a removable protective coating over at least a portion of the substrate. The substrate may be flat or curved and may have zero, one or more functional coatings. A plurality of substrates with the protective coating of the invention may be arranged in a shipping container so that the protective coating reduces the possibility of damage to the substrate or optional functional coating. In one embodiment, the protective coating is the evaporation or reaction product of an aqueous coating composition containing a polyvinyl alcohol polymer which may be subsequently removed by aqueous washing, thermal decomposition or combustion. In another embodiment, the protective coating is formed by sputtering a substantially carbon coating onto the substrate. The carbon coating is subsequently removed by combustion. The protective coating may have identification materials, such as colorants or fragrance materials, such that different types of substrates and/or functional coatings can be distinguished from each other. Additionally, the temporary protective coating can improve the heating of a functionally coated glass substrate.

The present invention relates to a method of interleaving a support comprising providing a support, applying at least one curable material to a side of said support, applying an interleaving material to said support so as not to be in contact with said curable material applied to said side of said support, and winding said support to produce a continuous gap between the side of said

support opposite said side of said support coated with said curable material and said curable material, wherein said continuous gap provides a channel for gas or liquid to flow through freely.

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference. The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. Medwick fails to disclose an interleaving material that is not in contact with the curable material and forms a continuous gap between the support and the curable material, wherein said continuous gap provides a channel for gas or liquid to flow through freely. By providing the continuous gap through which gas or liquid can freely flow, the present invention allows a curable material to be cured while in a wound roll. Medwick fails to disclose any such gap and fails to provide any teaching that would allow one to cure a curable material in the wound roll. As a result, Applicants believe that Medwick fails to anticipate the presently claimed invention and request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection.

Prior Art Made of Record:

The Examiner has also included reference to prior art made of record and not relied upon, but which is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.


Leenders et al. teaches a process for forming anti-reflective coatings to flexible substrates where an interleaf supplied on roll can be disposed between the anti-reflective sheets which is also supplied on a roll to provide space between the two layers (col. 4, lines 1-18). However, Leenders fails to disclose interleaving applied in a manner to produce a continuous gap for gas or liquid to flow through freely and fails to provide any teaching that would allow one to cure a curable material in the wound roll.

Marcin (US 2565509) teaches a process for providing tape where interleafs are provided therebetween to prevent the tape from sticking to itself during rolling. The adhesive carrier is cellulose acetate. However, Marcin fails to disclose interleaving applied in a manner to produce a continuous gap for gas or liquid to flow through freely and fails to provide any teaching that would allow one to cure a curable material in the wound roll.

Tahon et al. (US 6120907) teaches a process for forming a data card having a heat-mode laser recording medium on a thin flexible glass layer. The support can be paper, metal, cellulose acetate film, polyethylene terephthalate film, etc and has thickness of 5-850 microns (col. 5, lines 41-54) and is laminated to glass by using an adhesive which can be protected by a stripping layer (interleaf). However, Tahon fails to disclose interleaving applied in a manner to produce a continuous gap for gas or liquid to flow through freely and fails to provide any teaching that would allow one to cure a curable material in the wound roll.

It is believed that the foregoing is a complete response to the Office Action and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue is therefore earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



Attorney for Applicant(s)
Registration No. 42,334

Lynne M. Blank/ct
Rochester, NY 14650
Telephone: 585-477-7418
Facsimile: 585-477-1148

If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.

Enclosures: Replacement Figures 1-6
Copies of Formal Drawings